Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY MARCH 10 1883

VOL. XXIII. NO. 7125.

THE EAST.

Good Weather Reported from the Future Country, and Wiggins' Storm Is a Failure.

Of the Ambitious Weather Prophet Keeps a "STIFF Upper Lip" and says he is Right.

Hundreds of Negroes Huddled in Cabin Boats, where they are Driven by the Floods.

[Special dispatch from the Commercial Bulletin of St. Louis, March 7.—The *Republic Bureau* at Washington gives the following account of Professor Hot worr than two or three of the best farms in Arkansas and Mississippi are completely in a state of wreck. Most of the stock has been destroyed. Cattle are standing in water almost knee deep. Corn is dried with corn and provender. Many families are living in boats. Many families are living in boats. Many families are living in boats

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1883.

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

The London *Times* has a significant article upon emigration to America based upon the announcement of the reduction of the rates for passengers to the United States which have now come down to the unprecedentedly low figure of twenty dollars. The significant therefore can reach America now cheaper than ever before. The old world, the *Times* admits, presents few chances for independence. England is claimed to be in better condition than the continental countries and yet in England "the matter of increasing difficulty, requiring not only health, strength, industry and honesty, but also more natural gifts than fall to the lot of most men to enable above the stat on in which he is to be even able to get a living according to one's station." Land is impossible to the many in Europe. Work, service, and the humblest of positions are all they can ever expect. In any case they are at fortune's mercy. Prices fall markedly, or stop and, perhaps their plans, and the dependence drop like rotten branches to the ground. Wealth, indeed, there is, but it is but it is not distributed; it is not available, and much of it is not even employed in a way to benefit the many. The extremes of life are terrible, and they are in the view. Poverty is emblemized by the neighborhood of enjoyment, and squalor itself receives a darker shade from the surrounding magnificence. The arguments of the socialistic agitator may be very bad, but his dupes are often too miserable to reason aright. Whether or not the controversy goes, the fact remains that they are poor. Surrounded by glare, they are wretched, helpless and despised. We cannot advise them to stay at home and fight out this little quarrel. Few will win, and even then the question will arise whether the winning of a final triumph was worth the loss of a happy life."

This, for a l except the affluent, is a sad, and indeed hope ole, picture. Few in America know what it is to be in a nation that shuts out every possible hope of improving one's condition. Many through indolence or waste of opportunity, do indeed fail to make much improvement; but they see the chances for it open before them and are supported by the thought that they may, and sometime will, improve them. It is only in our large cities, and with the comparatively few who have lost all energy through characteristic or hereditary worthlessness, that the helplessness of poverty is accepted as a condition from which there is no escape. Undoubtedly this class will increase as the country gains a more dense population. Within our own times, indeed, we have seen a great change in one respect, namely, an unwonted increase of wealth in few hands, whereas formerly the distribution was more even and general; but this is an invaluable consequence of the great growth of wealth in any country, and we shall never again see in one so equal a distribution of wealth as prevailed laying former times.

But we still have a great deal of "new country," and opportunities for independence are yet numerous enough for all who have energy to seize them. There is still a chance "to grow up with the country"—a phrase that means much. Land is still obtainable; though good land, within every few years, will not be abundant for the taker. Vacant localities now fill up much more rapidly than formerly. The time was when the tide of population moved towards the west upon its own impulse and without the assistance of organized capital. Nowadays the movement from the older to the newer parts of the country is accelerated by corporations who want the country settled, and who hold people forward to settle it. As a consequence the period is greatly shortened, as compared with former times, wherein the advantages offered in a new country remain open. He who wants to possess them, therefore, must be on the alert. Twenty years hence it will be extremely difficult to find a good piece of unoccupied land. They who want to secure an independence and leave it as a heritage to their children, will find their purpose surrounded with increasing difficulties as time goes on. We shall not see in our country, for many years at least, the insurmountable obstacles to individual advancement and prosperity which meet on every side the working classes in the old world; but the tendency all the time will be towards a state of things under which our working classes will find it more difficult than heretofore or now to improve their conditions. It is wise to recognize this, and to seize advantages that may yet remain.

H. W. S. A CONTRAST.

The old Central school building—for ten years the western wing of the newer main building—which to-day is being rolled away from its old site, was opened twenty-five years ago this spring. Its cost, with the block for which the district paid $1000, and when finished was $10,000, and it was not without some hardship that the tax-payers paid this sum. Many thought that the district would not need so grand an establishment for many years to come, and, indeed, the four rooms of the new building were not at once occupied. Twenty-five years ago, this was the only public school in the city, and its regular attendants number d less than two hundred and fifty. But three teachers were employed and their united salaries were but $3200 per year.

Twenty-five years have made a great change. The district now owns six school houses, each of which is four times larger than the original central building. Sixty five teachers are employed, and the annual expenditure for school purposes is above $100,000. The value of school property is $350,000, and the number of children in regular attendance upon the schools is above twelve thousand.

THE SALMON SEASON.

As usual at this season, canners men are making ready for the salmon run which will soon begin. All the old establishments and several new ones will be in commission, and there is no doubt that there will be more gear in the river than at any previous season. Mr. Kinney, one of the principal canners men, has advertised to pay 90 cents per fish for all salmon delivered at his wharf at Astoria, an advance of 30 cents over the rate of last year, and his action has made great stir on the river. The canners men denounce Kinney in most uncomplimentary terms, while the fishermen take the opposite view of his action. Mr. Kinney says that certain commission men are constantly prompting the establishment of new canneries in order that they may handle the product, thereby interfering with business long established and however ing the salmon industry in the Columbia river. His course he thinks, will put a stop to this. He would rather put money in the hands of fishermen than give it to commission merchants. One thing is certain, that for this season at least Mr. Kinney's action will cut down the profits of canners men.

A gentleman in Lincoln, Neb., has an autograph letter written by Abraham Lincoln from Springfield, Ill., April 26, 1859, to Mr. T. J. Pickett, a personal friend in Rock Island in which he said: "As to the other matter you kindly mentioned, I must in order not to do not think myself fit for the presidency. I certainly am flattered and gratified that some portion of friends think of me in that connection; but really think it best for our cause that no concession, or compromise, or deception be made. Let this be considered long settled."

Wiggins is crushed. The storm is silver-lined now it has come off resulting in the bills. For a brief space Wiggins was the favorite security. Only to-day nearly two-thirds. This second failure shows nine's to more than a commonly bad hand at guessing matches against the freaks of nature.

Several nations of Europe are now treading with equal others for presidency justice to the idea of a regions of Central Africa. Stanley is there claiming the country for the Congo by right of prior exploration. He represents a commercial company formed in Belgium, by which the king is at the head with millions of establishing trade with the Congo. A French explorer is the head of the French company, going Stanley a good deal to object. A German has been formed to take a hand in the African commercial competition. Portugal claims the whole west coast from the Congo country to that of the very wheel slaves back for countries, and England claims by superiority of commercial enterprise which breaks her rivalry. But probably for very great trade can be established with the country of the Congo. A savage people living in a tropical region where human wants are few are not likely to be very valuable customers of the manufacturing and commercial nations.

Another part, was taken on yesterday, in which a number of reasons were stated which face perhaps Prof. Thorpe to remark that there are still those at the academy high places. Prof. Starkey's reasons is a good one to dispute, but as for the machine it would be hard for to prove that we have not approved on the habits of our ancestors in the matter of dining. In olden times both in England and America, men spent more time over a dinner table than there now does to do now only one of fifteen courses. If good digestion was what our ancestors had in view in spending so long at the table, their example was a creditable one. There is likely it was good drinking. In the old days holidays it was not uncommon to spend a dozen hours at the banquet board, 10 which were what an eminent divine described as "hours of pure guzzling." Nowadays we have a large number of courses, less drinking and a good deal less drinking. There has been a great improvement in our manner of dining in public and in private.

We earn from Prof. J. M. Garrison, who has just returned from a visit to Walla Walla, that Whitman college at that place is more prosperous now than for many years past. Six hundred volumes, donated by eastern friends, have cut been added to its library, and a new college building, to cost $20,000, is contemplated. Within the past few years the citizens of Walla Walla have shown special zeal in school matters, evidenced by a fine new public school house and the establishment of several flourishing boarding schools. The city is coming to be the educational center for the whole eastern country, the college, now under the presidency of Prof. A. J. Anderson, drawing students from every part of the inland empire.

A scheme has been set on foot in the New York produce exchange, which, if adopted, would make it much more difficult to engineer "corners." What is intended will be understood from the statement that it is proposed to make it a rule that the exchange that "all contracts of wheat shall be made on the basis of the price of No. 2 red wheat, sellers having the option of delivering any other sound merchantable grades at their difference in value." It is also proposed to apply the like rule to contracts of corn and other grains. It is said that a similar rule applied to cotton contracts some time ago has worked well.

It may now be accepted as certain that there will be a short crop of wheat in California this year. The Sacramento *Record-Union* of March 3d says: "It is as well to look the facts in the face. The probability of sufficient rain is now very remote, and that our valley crops will fail is about as certain as any other event in nature upon which man is compelled to speculate. We fear a dry and a close season, and it is time now to prepare for the pinch."

The Walla Walla *Statesman* publishes a highly valuable table showing the temperature and rainfall at that place since the year 1872. Only in a few instances has the temperature fallen below zero. The greatest rainfall was in 1881—22.27 inches. For ten years the average rainfall was 17.37 inches. This record shows that good crops can be secured on less than one-third of the rainfall of western Oregon and Washington.

It is a pity that so big a fraud as Mr. Braidlaugh should have so good a cause; and a further pity that the house of commons can not overlook so man and recognize his rights. At rate, in this country, and in every position, has been permitted a man to affirm when he had scruples against an "oath"—and that is all there is of the Bradlaugh case.

In the brigat critique on Saxe, by Henry James, Jr., in the current "Atlantic," the point is laid down that "King Lear" is a play to be read, not acted. There is at least one sound point gained; and now if some one will demonstrate the same truth of "Romeo and Juliet," the world will be a long ways nearer to the millennium.

A common with many other citizens, Mayor Chapman is disposed to give the high license regulation a trial, and therefore on yesterday he approved the ordinance for such regulation passed by the common council on Wednesday evening.

Mayor Chapman in his message suggested that steps be taken to obtain an income from use of the city levees. It was a proper suggestion, and the common council would properly consider it.

Dorsey says that Boredell, who has turned informer, is "a perjurer and a thief." Knowing is any great sensation produced when the pot calls the kettle black.

"OUT OF THE ABUNDANCE," ETC.

An organ of hoodlumism and of a disreputable political ring in the city prints the following address to the respectable women of Portland, hundreds of whom, as owners of property and tax-payers men of children, have voted for years at our school elections:

Some silly fools are talking about the female suffrage votes and bringing the question of female suffrage once more before the people. Let every lady who pays taxes and has children to "educate up" to the polls next Monday and vote. Well, there will be no objection so far as respectable people are concerned, as there is a dime at stake. The number of females who "educate up" to the polls on ordinary election day cannot be told by very few, and the few—the three or four women who ever vote in Portland—could be counted on as certainties. On election day will rather up voted to vote for Mr. Beverley for Governor. Ladies are never members of the polls deciding to vote on election day. If those with any respect for their families or acquaintance can well be "educated up" to the polls in Portland.

The paper which writes in this way shows as plainly as words can tell it what its idea of woman is and what its own associations are.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

New England reports the driest season on record.

Many Spanish prisoners have escaped from Arzos Gallo.

Blackwell is confined to his bed again, suffering from an ovarian.

The Rhine is low, boats have been ordered to prevent all boats from passing the Lorelei.

Lieutenant-Governor Ladd is dangerously ill with pneumonia at Albany.

All the Mormon Mormon Mormon

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$200 and upwards, upon easy terms.

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Parties leaving the city or country can

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coin will be charged 25 cents per $1,000.

Parties depositing or withdrawing bullion

will be charged 50 cents per $1,000.

Parties depositing or withdrawing silver

coin will be charged $1 per $1,000.

Parties depositing or withdrawing trade

dollars will be charged $2 per $1,000.

Parties depositing or withdrawing

standard silver dollars will be charged

$3 per $1,000.

Parties depositing or withdrawing

fractional silver coin will be charged

$5 per $1,000.

Parties depositing or withdrawing

copper coin will be charged $10 per

$1,000.

Parties depositing or withdrawing

foreign coin will be charged $10 per

$1,000.

Parties depositing or withdrawing

uncurrent bills

The Daily Oregonian
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1883

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

Liquor and Tobacco Taxes

Washington March 9 In the House to-day a special tax on rectifiers from $100 to $200 in liquors After the first of May 1883 no one but the new revenue dealer shall sell liquors or cigars $6 per Liter of retail liquor dealers of first class as now limited by law $4 second class $15 third class $10 fourth class $1 00 It shall not be lawful for any person to sell manufactured tobacco in quantities less than 10 pounds at one sale under a penalty of $200 and forfeiture of the tobacco Manufacturers of tobacco may sell at the place of manufacture tobacco of their own growth in quantities not exceeding 100 pounds at one time and may also furnish not exceeding 1000 pounds per annum to laborers employed on their farms or upon which they reside Manufacturers of tobacco may put up their own brands and stamp the same Stamps may be affixed to packages containing more than three pounds at the rate of 24 cents per pound and to packages containing not more than three pounds at the rate of 50 cents per thousand Packages containing more than three pounds and not more than 10 pounds $3 per pound The article of snuff is taxed in the new bill on packages not to exceed 4 ounces net at 16 cents per pound and on packages exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces net at 32 cents per pound Cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand and not exceeding seven pounds per thousand 50 cents per thousand Cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand $3 per thousand The article of cavendish is taken out of the present law and placed in the new bill on plug twist or twist tobacco 16 cents per pound on fine cut chewing tobacco and fine cut shorts 32 cents per pound on fine cut for the manufacture of cigarettes 16 cents per pound on manufactured tobacco not specially enumerated and not otherwise provided for 40 cents per pound on cavendish 40 cents per pound on fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco 32 cents per pound on cigars $4 per thousand manufactured tobacco 10 per cent ad valorem

Mad Scenes

New York March 9 There was a painful scene at the Tombs last night when the mother sisters and seven brothers of McGloin the murderer paid a last visit to him McGloin manifested but little emotion when confronting with them and after kissing them good bye the unfortunate mother was taken home in a coach her hysteric shrieks resounding up through the streets After the evening meal McGloin and Majory the latter a double murderer were served with their supper and advisors Late in the evening McGloin's counsel visited him and told him the young murderer with tears falling down his cheeks spoke of his mother and said he had borne up through a reading of letters of charity You've stuck to me like a brick, Lawlis, and I know you must see me through The lawyer promised he would Both seemed cheerful and resigned up to midnight; neither slept, McGloin declaring his intention to remain awake all night. It is thought that both will die indifferent to the fate which will come Friday noon

A Black Man's Bequests

Towanda Pa., March 9 —The will of Robert Ann Packer, the millionaire president of the New York and Pennsylvania railroad company, a well known coal miner etc., was admitted to probate here yesterday The instrument leaves one-half of Packer's enormous personal property and real estate to his wife E. M. Packer and her heirs, and the other half $5,000,000 he left to the trustees of the Lehigh University at Bethlehem Pa. This bequest although no appraisement of the estate has yet been made, it is believed will amount to several millions, surpassing any of the most magnificent benevolences on record It is known that Packer's personal income was about $600 per day from coal mines alone He held a large amount of the entire Packer estate left by the late Judge Ass Packer said to be an amount between $30 000 000 and $40 000 000 The only other bequest is embodied in the codicil of the will which devises $50 000 from the university to Sarah Gertrude Packer an adopted daughter of deceased who left no other children.

Bequest on His Mantle

Washington, March 9 —The *Star* says to day, it turned out Tuesday evening that an article was made by Mr Dorsey on Judge Lilly, father of ex-Deputy Auditor Lilly, at the residence of the former Lilly called at Dorsey's residence, accompanied by a friend and they were admitted at once by Dorsey who invited them to the parlor. They commenced conversation, during which Dorsey accused Lilly of offering Perdel as a government witness and Dorsey became excited and dealt Lilly a blow in the face. The latter, throwing himself back, avoided the blow His chair slipped up and he fell to the floor when it is alleged Dorsey kicked him in the lower part of the abdomen Lilly is now confined to 1 room by the injury Ex-Senator Dorsey and friends in a conversation to-night, admit the fact of the assault on Judge Lilly but assert that it took place under circumstances of great provocation and that Dorsey had been grossly insulted.

Train Robber Captured

Van Buren, Ark., March 9.—One of four men who attempted to rob the west bound train on the Little Rock and Fort Smith road last June last night, has been captured He was wounded in the face and arm Being unable to keep up with his companions he took shelter in a barn house where he was traced by the officers. A rigorous search was made for the rest of the band and it is thought they can't get away. The wounded man was placed in jail here. Crushing is threatened but if he lives it quite possible. Conductor Caine died this morning and the brakeman Lower, can not live.

Destitute Irish

London, March 9 —Soon after Easter, Jno O'Connor Power, member for Mayo, will move a resolution with regard to the chronic distress in the west of Ireland and ask parliament to institute a plan of relief for affected districts, Ballivin Lighton will second the motion.

Water Still Rising

Little Rock, March 9 —The water continues to rise in the Mississippi and at Arkansas City on the Mississippi river citizens have no other means of communication but boats There is 5 feet of water in the Parker house and back water covers Little Rock.

Synopsis for Governor.

Providence, March 9 —The citizens reform state committee will nominate ex-Governor Sprague for governor, on March 14th

Near to the weather

New York, March 9 —The highest temperature in the city on 23, lowest 0 Unusually cold for the season

Shipwrecked.

Prelade P. E. March 9 —The Laiseau patent fuel company works were burned to day Loss, $50,000.

A Hindoo Statesman.

The Nawab, Sir Salar Jung of the Order of the Star of India who died at Hyderabad last week, was perhaps the most able native statesman that Hindostan has been in modern days Born in 1829 he was educated by his uncle the prime minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, with a special view of being fitted for the succession to the vizierate, In his twenty fifth year the death of his uncle made a vacancy at the helm of state, and the Nizam vizier no Dowlah, raised Sir Salar to the premiership. In this post he speedily won a fame as an upright and far seeing statesman He recognized the administration of Hyderabad, and introduced very beneficial reforms in the treasury and the courts of justice. When the Indian mutiny broke out in 1857 he had the wisdom to cast the power of Hyderabad on the winning side. An insolent mutiny of the Nizam's army was promptly crushed and the forces of the principality fought side by side with the British as an allied contingent His loyalty was rewarded by his obtaining and he received the grand cross of the Star of India a newly order specially created to do honor to the Indian princes who had proved faithful to the Indian cause Sir Salar afterward visited London with the view of obtaining more complete independence for Hyderabad and though he failed of success in this mission he received a very hospitable reception in the British capital London conferred the Oxford degree upon him and Oxford University granted him the degree of D C L He died in his fifty fifth year

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Miles away from the coast in the southern part of Texas high and dry in the prairie grass, lie the remains of a renegade last trip The theory that rests on American man of war which crawled up there to get out of the way during the fight between Chile and Peru is not borne out by the shape of the vessel which seems to be of a Spanish build

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The Princeton clergyman who is now writing an outbuilding to new the Princeton Theological Seminary doesn't feel as smart as he did when he first undertook the job. The facetiously humored Princeton boys have already begun to chaff him with

It is thought that the new building which will be large enough to accommodate the professors' families will be completed in time to take the place of the present one by the first of next October.

I have no wealth of gold and silver, I have only my hand and heart to give you, but I do think that if my heart was as white as my hand this would be well

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Albany *Democrat* An exchange says a Portland woman is divorced because her husband insisted on her wearing a bustle. Perhaps the bustle was the cause of the divorce.

LOVE'S VICTORY.

The [illegible] were massing in crimson splendor in the west and on [illegible] the large [illegible] of Lady Evelyn Hammond's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]